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United States Code, or under any similar Federal law or law of a State or political subdivision, and the case has not been dismissed as of the termination date of the plan.

Proposed termination date means the date specified as such by the plan administrator of a single-employer plan in a notice of intent to terminate or, if later, in the standard or distress termination notice, in accordance with section 4041 of ERISA and part 4041 of this chapter.

Single-employer plan means any defined benefit plan (as defined in section 3(35) of ERISA) that is not a multiemployer plan (as defined in section 4001(a)(3) of ERISA) and that is covered by title IV of ERISA.

Standard termination means the voluntary termination, in accordance with section 4041(b) of ERISA and part 4041, subpart B, of this chapter, of a single-employer plan that is able to provide for all of its benefit liabilities when plan assets are distributed.

Substantial owner means a substantial owner as defined in section 4022(b)(5)(A) of ERISA.

Sufficient for benefit liabilities means that there is no amount of unfunded benefit liabilities, as defined in section 4001(a)(18) of ERISA.

Sufficient for guaranteed benefits means that there is no amount of unfunded guaranteed benefits, as defined in section 4001(a)(17) of ERISA. In a PPA 2006 bankruptcy termination, the determination whether a plan is sufficient for guaranteed benefits is made taking into account the limitations in sections 4022(g) and 4044(e) of ERISA (and corresponding provisions of these regulations). The determinations of which benefits are guaranteed and which benefits are in priority category 3 under section 4044(a)(3) of ERISA are made by reference to the bankruptcy filing date, but the present values of those benefits are determined as of the proposed termination date and the date of distribution.

Termination date means the date established pursuant to section 4048(a) of ERISA.

Title IV benefit means the guaranteed benefit plus any additional benefits to which plan assets are allocated pursu-

ant to section 4044 of ERISA and part 4044 of this chapter.

Unreduced retirement age (URA) means the earlier of the normal retirement age specified in the plan or the age at which an unreduced benefit is first payable.

Voluntary employee contributions means amounts contributed by an employee to a plan, pursuant to the provisions of the plan, that are not mandatory employee contributions.

[61 FR 34010, July 1, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 63989, Dec. 2, 1996; 62 FR 35342, July 1, 1997; 62 FR 60428, Nov. 7, 1997; 62 FR 67728, Dec. 30, 1997; 73 FR 79635, Dec. 30, 2008; 74 FR 11029, Mar. 16, 2009; 74 FR 27081, June 8, 2009; 74 FR 59095, Nov. 17, 2009; 76 FR 34601, June 14, 2011]

§ 4001.3 Trades or businesses under common control; controlled groups.

For purposes of title IV of ERISA:

(a)(1) The PBGC will determine that trades and businesses (whether or not incorporated) are under common control if they are “two or more trades or businesses under common control”, as defined in regulations prescribed under section 414(c) of the Code.

(2) The PBGC will determine that all employees of trades or businesses (whether or not incorporated) which are under common control shall be treated as employed by a single employer, and all such trades and businesses shall be treated as a single employer.

(3) An individual who owns the entire interest in an unincorporated trade or business is treated as his own employer, and a partnership is treated as the employer of each partner who is an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1) of the Code.

(b) In the case of a single-employer plan:

(1) In connection with any person, a controlled group consists of that person and all other persons under common control with such person.

(2) Persons are under common control if they are members of a “controlled group of corporations”, as defined in regulations prescribed under section 414(b) of the Code, or if they are “two or more trades or businesses under common control”, as defined in

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regulations prescribed under section 414(c) of the Code.

PART 4002—BYLAWS OF THE PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

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AUTHORITY: 29 U.S.C. 1302(b)(3), 1302(f).

SOURCE: 73 FR 29985, May 23, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

§ 4002.1 Name.

The name of the Corporation is the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

§ 4002.2 Offices.

The principal office of the Corporation is in the Metropolitan area of the City of Washington, District of Columbia. The Corporation may have additional offices at such other places as the Board of Directors may deem necessary or desirable to the conduct of its business.

§ 4002.3 Board of Directors, Chair, and Representatives of Board Members.

(a)(1) The Corporation is governed by a Board of Directors which is composed of the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce. Members of the Board shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed by the Corporation for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as Members of the Board. A person at the time of a meeting of the Board of Directors who is serving in an acting capacity as Secretary of Labor, Secretary of the Treasury, or Secretary of Commerce shall serve as a Member of the Board of Directors with the same au-

thority and effect as the designated Secretary.

(2) The Secretary of Labor shall be the Chair of the Board of Directors and shall call and preside over all Board meetings, and shall, on behalf of the Board, review and approve the Corporation's budget. The Inspector General of the Corporation shall report to the Board through the Chair.

(3) The Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and overseeing the policies of the Corporation. The Board may delegate powers to the Director of the Corporation except that the following powers of the Board may not be delegated to the Director of the Corporation:

(i) Voting on an amendment to these bylaws;

(ii) Approval of the Annual Management Report (AMR), which includes the annual financial statements, management's discussion and analysis, annual performance report, and reports of the independent auditor;

(iii) Approval of the Annual Report, which includes the AMR, the Chairman's message, and certain statutory reporting requirements;

(iv) Approval of the Corporation's Investment Policy Statement;

(v) Approval of the issuance of any notes or debt instruments to the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 4005(c) of ERISA;

(vi) Approval of all final nonprocedural regulations prior to publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, except for amendments that establish new interest rates and factors under Parts 4044 (Appendices C and D) and 4281 of this chapter, which may be approved by the Director of the Corporation;

(vii) Approval of all reports or recommendations to the Congress required by Title IV of ERISA;

(viii) Approval of any policy matter that would have a significant impact on the pension insurance program or its stakeholders; and

(ix) Review of reports from the Corporation's Inspector General that the Inspector General deems appropriate to deliver to the Board.